

SPORTS



(Continued from page 1)

charged that Canada would beat the USSR and thus prove it has been worth their while crossing the ocean.

On April 24 Canada indeed went all out, even resorting to unsportsmanlike stratagems. Lagging behind their opponents in speed and aggression, the Canadians resorted to foul play, literally attacking their rivals, which was ultimately their undoing.

The Soviet team, many of whom had played more than once against various Canadian

New victory for Soviet ice hockey

line-ups (Tret'yak, Vasilev, Babinov, Fedorov, Makarov, Kapustin, Shtimov and Golikov, for instance), proved they were equal to the challenge. The USSR won the Tampere game, 4-3, and, in the luck of the draw, took on Canada again the next day, in Helsinki. The latter game turned out essentially to be a replay of the previous game except that Canada managed once to equalize, 4-4; but the USSR showed character and equanimity, with Makarov, despite a seriously injured shoulder, and defenseman Peltov helping put the team in the lead, 6-4.

We are happy to have won the world and European titles again, said Viktor Tikhonov following the Sunday encounter. Even though we succeeded in sewing up the titles, it was quite rough sailing. We ran into the stiffest opposition from the Canadians, many of whom played a tough and even foul game; still our players did not

flinch in the face of injury. I guess the fans got a lot of excitement from those dramatic packed games which, on the other hand, had us coaches, worrying a lot.

The USSR line-up featured exclusively three leading Moscow clubs — the Central Army Club, Spartak and Dynamo. 13 team members, including substitute goalie Tyshnykh, came from the Army Club and five each from Spartak and Dynamo.

Goal-minders Tret'yak and Myshkin, along with defenseman Vasilev, Peltov, Bilyaletdinov, Fedorov, Kasatunov, Babinov and Gimayev, have world and European titles to their credit. Zubkov was the only newcomer.

The three following attacking trios were unchanged from their club composition: Krutov-Larionov-Makarov (CAC); Shalunov-Shepolev-Kapustin (Spartak); Khomutov-Zilukhtav — Drozdetskiy (CAC); while the fourth trio made up of Spartak's Tyumenov and Kozhevnikov and Dynamo's center Golikov.

The three young forwards Larionov, Kozhevnikov and Tyumenov were in their element from the outset.

The USSR topped the European standings with 10 points, followed by Sweden, with six, and Czechoslovakia, with five points. Finland came fourth with five points, two ahead of the FRG with four points, and Italy with nothing.

On April 27 the USSR will take on Sweden and on April 29 it will meet Czechoslovakia.

On April 25 Czechoslovakia edged Sweden 3-2.

The USSR now has 16 points, Czechoslovakia, 11, Sweden, nine and Canada, eight.



Minsk Army Club and Riga Celtnieks in action.

Photo by Sergei Proskur

HANDBALL

The six top Soviet men's teams have started battling it out for the 21st national title at Moscow's Central Army Club all-purpose gym.

The Kuznetsov club, now in third position, went down to MAA 24-27, with the winners' Oleg Gagin netting 14 goals. In their match with Riga Celtnieks, defending titlists Minsk Army Club burst into the

lead, 20-19, in the last minute of the first period but never looked back thereafter, winning 37-28, with their own Alexander Karshakovich scoring 11 goals.

The leaders, Moscow Central Army Club, drew, 26-26, with the Zaporozhye Industrial Institute (ZII) team and are now at the top of the tables with 35 points. The Minsk club have 31 points, followed by Kuznetsov with 31, MAA with 26, ZII with 25, and Celtnieks with 23 points.

TENNIS

Celebrated Bjorn Borg, Sweden, defeated Argentinian Guillermo Vilas, 6-1, 6-2, in the decisive match of a four-man mini-tournament. Last year's world top player John McEnroe, USA, went down to Vilas, 4-0, 4-6, in the semifinals.

There was an unusual climax to the finals of an international tournament in Houston, USA, between Ivan Lendl, Czechoslovakia, and Jose-Luis Clerc, Ar-

NEWS

genina. Lendl led, 3-6, 7-6, 6-0, after four hours of play which was twice interrupted by account of rain. As darkness fell by the middle of the fourth set the umpire suggested to the players that they switch over to an illuminated court. The Argentinian pressed for the match to be continued on the following day, and thus lost by default.

WORLD RECORDS AT KRYLATSKOYE

Natalya Krushelnitskaya, born Kiev, has set two world records at a nationwide cycling race on the Krylatskoye Olympic track, dashing 200 m in 11.547 sec and 500 m in 31.112.

Ivan Mishchenko, from Khabarovsk, has won the Sarthe motorcycle race across France. Czechoslovak Milan Jurko was second beat overall, followed by three Soviet entrants, Andrei Yarkin, from Kuzbass, Yuri Berinov, from Gorky, and Olympe winner Sergei Sukhoruchev, also from Kuzbass.

The USSR team will take part in the annual Giro della Romagna race in Italy, in preparation for the forthcoming Peace Race.

A moment from a race at the Olympic Krylatskoye track.

Photo by Andrei Golovtsev



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow
Printed at the "Izvestia" Press
Moscow, USSR.
Published Tuesday and Saturday
Index 50078.

MAN INFORMATION No. 31, 1982

INFORMATION

No. 34 (348), May 1-3, 1982

Price 5 kopeks

FINNISH PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

Stockholm. The Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland signed in 1948 fully meets the national interests of my country, said M. Koivisto, President of the Finnish Republic, speaking on Swedish television.

This treaty enables Finland to defend itself against aggression and also to prevent a possible attack against the Soviet Union through Finnish territory.

Koivisto pointed out that the treaty did not prevent Finland from pursuing an independent foreign policy of its own, nor did it stand in the way of its desire to contribute to the development of relations between countries in the international arena.

Our country seeks to promote détente and to achieve mutual understanding between states. Our foreign policy is aimed at maintaining good-neighbourly relations of trust with neighbouring countries, including the Soviet Union in the East—which is of great importance to Finland—as well as with all other states.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Although slavery has been officially banned in Mauritania by a law passed by the Military Committee of National Salvation, the UN Human Rights Commission says that at present there are nearly 300 thousand slaves in that country, writes "Link", the Indian weekly.

A tradesman of Chinese descent has been arrested by the authorities of the Indonesian city of Banjarmasin, in South

Sumatra, for an attempt to smuggle a large batch of reptile skins out of the country. More than 30 boxes stuffed with the skins of pythons, crocodiles and other reptiles, were found in his possession. The smuggler intended to sell his loot on the black market in Singapore.

According to the Japanese Air Force command spokesman, 12 joint American-Japanese air exercises were held in the 1981 fiscal year, which ended on March 31.



Via continued repression and terror the El Salvador reaction supported by the United States is trying to strangle the patriotic struggle and to isolate them from the population. Shoot-ups and reprisals are everywhere in evidence once the punitive squads arrive on the scene. In the photo a punitive squad in action.

GEORGE HABASH ON THE ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

The withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula is a way solves the problem of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East and has nothing in common with the establishment of a just and durable peace in the region, said George Habash, General Secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, at a press conference

in Moscow. All that the Sinai operation means is that the Israeli occupation forces are replaced by American forces. In this way, the United States gains a bridgehead for direct interference in the affairs of states in the Middle East and adjacent areas. The replacement is in fact a continuation of the Camp David policy

A. K. SHAHUL HAMID VISITS THIS COUNTRY

The interests of the Soviet Union and of Sri Lanka in the solution of such issues as the relaxation of international tension, the preservation of détente and the consolidation of peace, serve as basis for the development of Soviet-Lankan cooperation in international affairs. This was stressed at a meeting between Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Abdul Kader Shahul Hamid, Foreign Minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

During the discussion which took place between the two leaders it was noted that Soviet-Lankan relations throughout the twenty-five years of their history had been invariably friendly and enjoyed a stable development in different areas on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Hamid also met Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Alexei Chitkov and activists of the USSR-Sri Lanka Friendship Society.

Round the Soviet Union

A VAST COLLECTION OF ROCKS AND MINERALS GATHERED FROM THE INACCESSIBLE SLOPES OF THE PENSACOLA MOUNTAIN RANGE IN THE SOUTH POLE IN THE WESTERN PART OF ANTARCTICA HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO LENINGRAD BY MEMBERS OF A GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL TEAM (FORMING PART OF THE 27th ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION) who recently returned to the

city on board the "Eisbaer" motor-icebreaker after more than two months of research work. The aerial and ground photographs taken by the team will help map an area of several hundred thousand square kilometres. Their aim was to study the geological and historical structure of mineral resources in the stone foundation of Antarctica, concealed beneath the ice.

AEROFLIGHT HAS STARTED UP A NEW INTERNATIONAL ROUTE BETWEEN LENINGRAD AND THE FINNISH CITY OF TAMPERE, to be serviced by Yak-42 jets. These comfortable 120-seater planes began flying between Leningrad and Helsinki last July.

SUPER PUMPS FOR NUCLEAR STATIONS

An engineering factory in the town of Sverdlovsk has begun to produce powerful water pumps intended for atomic power stations. The pumps feature high performance and reliability and are to be employed in closed-circuit water supply loops. The first four pumps were recently sent to the Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya atomic power plant.

IMPROVED TRACTOR ENGINE

Experts of the design centre of the Yaroslavl motor works have developed a new diesel for the K-701 tractor.

This 370-horse-power unit of the Yozhik family is more economical and easier to maintain as compared with existing models. Improved lubrication, cooling and feeding systems make the tractor far easier to service. The new engine is 200 kg lighter than existing models.

FILM FORUM IN TASHKENT

From May 24-June 3, Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, will host the 7th International Film Festival of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It was announced at a press conference held in Moscow at the press centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

82 countries and five organizations have already applied to participate in the festival which is to be held under the motto, "For Peace, Social Progress and Freedom of Peoples". Among the newcomers to the forum are Zimbabwe, Mauritania and the Republic of Maldives. As per tradition, the festival

programme incorporates film shows as well as a fair. As of the present time film distribution and TV companies from all the socialist countries as well as Italy, France, the FRG, Spain, Sweden and Canada have notified their intention of attending. Businessmen from these countries will not only be able to learn at first hand about new films from the third world, but also to further their commercial activities.

The opening ceremony of the festival will take place in a new building of the Lenin Palace of Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR.

WORTHY CHAMPION OF AN ICE-HOCKEY MARATHON

The 15-day ice-hockey marathon, which provided a lot of excitement for millions of sport

(Continued on page 8)



USSR team captain Valery Vasylyev with the world and European cups.

REACHING UP TO THE SKY

The first Soviet Everest expedition has set up a fourth camp at an altitude of 8,250 metres. Neither snowfall, nor high winds raging for several days on end disrupted this important stage in their continuing assault of the world's highest summit (8,848 m).

After pitching the third camp the climbers started using oxygen masks both in sleep and at work. This makes man more agile at high altitudes.

The route followed by the Soviet team is totally untravelled

and immensely difficult technically. Above the 7,300 m mark begins a sheer cliff with very few footholds and hollows, extending up to the 8,500 mark, which will soon be within their reach. The climbers at the fourth camp are afforded an unimpeded view of the tents at the first camp standing on the Khumbu icefall 1,750 metres below.

The climbers say the Pamir peaks back at home seem quite comfortable and cosy compared with that towering mass.

CHAMPIONSHIP WILL BE HELD IN MOSCOW

The congress of the European Table Tennis Union held in Bratislava, the capital of Hungary, supported a proposal to hold the

1984 European championship in Moscow.

The Soviet capital played host to such an event in April 1970.

News from London tournament

Portisch leads the standings at an international chess tournament in London with 6.5 points, and Karpov, Spassky and Andersson are level at 5.5 points each, after nine rounds.

In the ninth round Karpov beat Miles; Spassky disposed of Mead; and Geller tied with Portisch. Lubovlevic downed Nunn, Christensen and Andersson drew respectively with Speelman and Short, while Seyrawen and Timman adjourned their games. There are four rounds still to go.

The congress elected György Lakatos, chairman of the Hungarian Table Tennis Federation, as its new president, in place of Jupp Schlot, West Germany.

formation gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Informellon" can be taken out with the following firms.

- CANADA
 - Northern Book House, P.O. Box 1000, Oshawa, Ont. L1G 1G0
 - Vapars Publishing Co. Ltd., 1088 Paper Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4K 3W5
 - Progress Books, 71 Bathurst St., 3rd Floor, Toronto, Ont. M5V 2P6
 - Librairie Nevelles, Frontiers Inc., 183-rue Ontario est. P.O. 112X 1H2

- Book World, 118 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario
- Canada-USSR Association Inc., Friendship House, 280 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5W 2A1
- AFGHANISTAN
 - Bolhakt Book Publishing and Import Organization, Kabul

- ALGERIE
 - SNBO, service abonnement, 47, Rue Didouche Mourad, El-Djazaïr
- ARE
 - Al-Ahram Al-Geser Str., Cairo, ARE

- SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
 - All post offices in the country
 - Kunheshe, 32 Bd. Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi

For all questions involving receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries, subscription for "MN Informellon" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Informellon" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and 24 times in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Informellon" can be taken out with the following firms.

Специально для вас

GOVERNMENT
RESHUFFLE IN FRG

Bonn. Addressing the parliamentary Social-Democratic Party of Germany FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt announced changes in his government.

Montred Lahnstein will be the new minister of finance, and Hans Mettelhorst the minister of posts and telecommunications; the ministry of labour and social affairs will be headed by

Heinz Weiphal and the ministry for youth, family and health affairs by Anko Fuchs. Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski will stay on as minister of state, while Kleus Belling will return to the post of director of the FRG government press and information department; they are all SDGP members.

DENIAL FROM IRANIAN MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Tehran. According to the "Koyhan" magazine the Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs has denied American Senator Jackson's allegation with regard to Iran's intentions in the Persian Gulf area.

Speaking on a CBS TV programme the senator claimed

that the USA was apprehensive of "possible military intervention by Iran in the Persian Gulf area and the destruction of oil fields". The Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs accused the United States of trying to start up a quarrel between Iran and its neighbours.

BUSH TO VISIT CHINA

Washington. In keeping with an agreement between the American and Chinese governments, Vice-President G. Bush is to visit China only in May for talks with the Chinese leaders, an official spokesman for the White House has announced here.

He stressed that Bush's visit to Peking indicates the great significance which the United States attaches in relations with China and to their desire to develop

understanding between the two governments at the highest level. The spokesman said that the purpose of the visit would be to exchange views on the problems of mutual interest including international issues and bilateral relations. He did not exclude the possibility that during the talks in Peking there would be in-depth discussion of the intended sales of a large batch of American weapons to Taiwan.

CONDEMNATION
OF ISRAELI AGGRESSORS AND THEIR SPONSORS

New York. At its seventh emergency session on the Palestinian question, the UN General Assembly resolutely condemned the foreign policy line of the United States aimed at unreserved support for the aggressive Zionist policy of Israel, which tramples down the inalienable rights of the Middle Eastern peoples, and at perpetuating the explosive situation obtaining in the region.

The UN General Assembly also condemned Israel's actions as occupying power in the captured

Arab lands and the annexed Golan Heights.

The General Assembly censured any attempt which stands in the way of exercising the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the provision of military, economic and political aid to Israel or the misuse by a permanent member of the Security Council of the right of veto, which allows Israel to continue its aggression and occupation and to stubbornly persist in its refusal to carry out its obligations in accordance with the Charter and with other respective resolutions of the United Nations.



Zero option. Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

LEBANESE WEEKLY
ON CONSPIRACY AGAINST IRAN

Beirut. CIA officers have set up an organization called Azadegan in Turkey, whose backbone is made up of former officers of the shah's army, writes the Lebanese weekly "Sabab al-Kheir". Groups of saboteurs and terrorists have already started to infiltrate Iran and to set up a bridgehead for an armed rebellion.

The magazine also reports

that at the end of last year, American Vice-President Bush and State Secretary Haig discussed a detailed plan for the rebellion with the leaders of Azadegan. Among other things, they guaranteed that Nezeini, a former general under the shah's regime, would have unlimited military and material support in the organization and execution of the coup.

IMPERMISSIBLE
STATEMENTS

Ottawa. In his public lectures in a number of Canadian cities, the American Ambassador in Canada, P. Robinson, described as "inadequate" Canada's defence efforts, and lectured Ottawa on the subject of what it should do to boost its military power and how it should go about it.

The Canadian National Defence Minister G. Lamontagne told journalists that Robinson's criticism of the military policies of the Canadian government went beyond the limits of what was permissible for an official of a foreign country and that it was incompatible with his diplomatic status.

UN SECRETARY-
GENERAL'S
REPORT

New York. UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has submitted a special report on the UN emergency force in Lebanon to the Security Council. The report expresses deep preoccupation over the recent Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon which presents a blatant violation of the ceasefire agreement reached last July. The UN emergency force is an important stabilizing factor in the tense condition which prevails in Lebanon.

Press conference
in Bonn

Bonn. Mankind has no other sensible alternative but to follow the course charted by the European Security Conference at Helsinki in 1975, said James Keder, First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, addressing a press conference.

During his talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, James Keder stressed the great importance of the peaceful initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the Soviet 17th Trade Union Congress and in his answer to a question from a "Pravda" correspondent.

USA: arms exports
over the past decade

Washington. The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has published a report on military expenditure and arms deliveries in the world for 1970-72.

According to the report, which has collected information from 145 countries, Washington has sold arms to the tune of 60,573 million dollars abroad. A major portion went to the unstable Middle and Near East where the USA has been actively expanding its military presence and arming "regimes which are friendly towards Washington".

According to the report, the USA has received 7,380 million dollars' worth of arms from other countries in the same period. The report also states that the USA's arms exports in 1970-72 were 12,905 million dollars up to 1970 when the shah's regime was toppled.

FACTS
and EVENTS

① The armed forces command in Japan has announced plans for major exercises with all branches of the armed services taking place between 18 and 22 May. The exercises will be held in the Pacific Ocean as well as field exercises, May 24-26, involving 41 thousand servicemen, 260 tanks and 150 aircraft. The exercises will be held in the island of Hokkaido and in the northern part of the island of Honshu. These will be the largest manoeuvres to have been held in the post-war history of Japan.

② The State Board of Statistics of China says that the population of the country stood at 995.22 million by the end of 1981. This is 1.4 per cent more than the previous year. This means that the population of China grew by 13.8 million in one year. These figures do not include the population of Taiwan.

③ In Turkey, the death sentence has been carried out on a right-wing terrorist. The terrorist was found guilty by a military tribunal of murdering the leader of the youth organization of the Republican Party, in the city of Antalya.

FACTS
and EVENTS

① A mass movement has swept the Marshall Islands demanding a ban on the use of the area by the Pentagon as a testing range for American nuclear missiles. A referendum among the population on this issue is to take place on April 13 on the Kwajalein atoll.

② At present Kenya has nearly four million fully or partially unemployed, 250 thousand people a year, mainly young people, join the ranks of the unemployed, said M. Wanjiku, Chairman of the Presidential Commission on Unemployment.

RESPONSE
Tokyo: theatre of
political shadows

The theatre of shadows has long been popular in Japan. Now in Tokyo, this form of theatre has taken on a new dimension—Political shadows.

Former prime ministers Nobusuke Kishi, Kakuei Tanaka and Takeo Fukuda are members of the new "company" which sells the "Union of Japanese Parliamentarians". N. Kishi directs.

The new production which these "once-have-been" are working on is called "The Independent Constitution". The plot concentrates on how to exclude Article No. 9 from Japan's post-war constitution. This same article serves as a very definite obstacle to the rebirth of Japanese militarism.

Also, one has to admit that the "theatre" of political shadows is no chance phenomenon. More and more often lovers of military shows are raising their heads. Japan: they would like to breathe new life into an idea that came to grief in the Second World War—namely that of transforming the Pacific Ocean into "a zone of co-prosperity" under the aegis of Japan.

The former and some of the present leaders of this country are little encouraged by the fact that the Japanese self-defence forces now far outnumber the provision made for them under the terms of the constitution and that Japan is now in a position to "defend" sea communications at a distance of 1,000 sea miles away from its own shores. Even the increased military budget for the 1982 financial year of 7.75 per cent, a record figure even for NATO countries, and which has now been raised to over 10,000 million dollars—still seems to them to be totally inadequate.

Whether in order to satisfy the demands of the senior partner, the United States, or purely for the sake of its own plans, Tokyo is resurrecting the military "muscle" in all their former glory. And Article No. 9 of the Japanese constitution acts as a hindrance to these "power-drunk" warmongers.

IGNOR DANILIN

Science and technology

COMPUTER TO
COMBAT WEEDS

Though computers don't play any direct part in the weeding of grain fields, they can be of use in choosing the best possible method of weed control. Grain-growers from the Hungarian region of Baranya supply data to the local computer centre which then decides which will be the best method of attack for this or that field. Why the hurry? The reason is that herbicides can be used on grain fields only during a certain and fairly short period.

ELECTRONICS AND
STRADIVARI

We use electronics to accomplish what was an uphill task

for entire generations of leading violin-makers, said American master violin tuner Max Mathews and his compatriot music Prof. Richard Moore. They believe that a violin they have designed in cooperation with noted Hungarian violin player Jenos Nagel has as perfect a sound as a Stradivari.

But at first glance this may be difficult to believe since the electronic violin has no body. It incorporates just a soundboard and four tiny nikles, one under each string. The signal they produce is transmitted to a special amplifier which, according to Mathews, is responsible for the instrument's unusually pure sound.

AUTOMATION ON THE SHOP-FLOOR

The USSR is helping Czechoslovakia to introduce automated systems in several factories to monitor technological processes.



Photo CTK-TASS

OF INTEREST

Bronze book

On the eve of its tenth anniversary, the House of Hunyadi in the Bulgarian town of Gabrovo has been presented with a unique item—a book made of bronze. It was made by artist-artisan A. Kostov, who is well known in Bulgaria for the objects he produces on a folk-art motif. Each page of the "book" has witticisms and ophorisms engraved on it.

Mont Blanc escapade

There were queer goings on recently at Mont Blanc, Europe's highest mountain. After having been lifted by helicopter to a height of 3,500 metres a red Peugeot 104 was taken to picnic and then hoisted in lifts to the top of the "mountain" where it was reassembled. Equipped with special strips on its wheels and specially designed brakes and other gadgets the car was then driven down the slope of Mont Blanc by stuntman Michel Chitreaud. He had a tough time of it: the Peugeot

got, failing to respond to the steering wheel, catapulted at great speed down hill. But even though the brakes broke down on one slope, Chitreaud brought his car without mishap to the bottom of the mountain.

Leonardo da Vinci—
father of mountain-
climbing

Italian scholars have come to the conclusion that mountain-climbing as a sport was founded by Leonardo da Vinci. His contemporary testify that he climbed mountains all his life. At the age of 40, he climbed a mountain three thousand metres high.

The performance of this "sport" named "Jumbo" was such a success in the circus arena in the French city of Tours that he decided to demonstrate his unique culinary abilities in the city square.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

LOGIC OF MILITARISM

Analysing the British-Argentinian conflict, PRAVDA's London correspondent Arkady Maslennikov writes, among other things, that London's insistence on an armed solution to the conflict arises from the general militaristic policy pursued by the current Conservative government, which came into office promising a restoration of Britain's imperial might.

In dispatching nearly two-thirds of navy to the South Atlantic, the Whitehall strategists sought to kill two birds with one stone: to prove the correctness of their political line through an "easy victory" and concurrently to shore up the Tory government's tottering prestige among the public. This is why military preparations are being accompanied by a propaganda campaign whipping up militarism and great power chauvinism on a scale unmatched for decades.

The logic of militarism, Maslennikov stresses, is a perilous one: it runs counter to state wisdom which requires that the present conflict around the Falkland Islands be settled through peaceful negotiations, with due account taken of UN principles and goals.

INTELLECTUALS AND GOVERNMENT
IN CHINA

Measures are underway in China, writes IZVESTIA, which should make clear the results of the present Peking leadership's policy with regard to intellectuals. The special decision at the CPC's Central Committee has not been published, though its contents have been disclosed in numerous articles in the press.

As "Izvestia" emphasises, the Chinese leadership is worried by the fact that despite the adjustment in Mao Zedong's policy towards intellectuals (including their "rehabilitation" after the "cultural revolution"), and such measures as better working and living conditions for certain categories of intellectuals and the resumed use of academic titles, no substantial changes have occurred in their position.

On the other hand, writes "Izvestia", when seeing the present developing campaign against "bourgeois liberalism" and other "deviations", the Chinese intellectuals are apprehensive of the measures and intentions of the present leadership.

Convinced the intellectuals and trying to pacify them, the Chinese leadership asks that "all obstacles be removed" to the policy of involving intellectuals and of getting them, in particular the scientists and engineers, to "participate actively in the modernization of the country".

WHO IS BEHIND THE ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT
IN THE STATES?

The reasons for the growing anti-war sentiment in the United States are analyzed in the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper by Gennady Gerasimov who thinks that the sudden upturn in the anti-war movement came as a complete surprise for Washington. The first signs of this movement were noted in Europe only last December president Reagan dismissed the demonstrations in the European cities as being instigated by Soviet money. In his "Memoirs of a Madman", Gogol wrote that his hero thought that the Moon had been made in Hamburg; the Washington analysts however say that the Hamburg peace movement was made in Moscow. This explanation began to look all the more absurd after the anti-war movement wave crossed the Atlantic and swept the United States from the east coast to California, president Reagan's home state.

Odd though it may seem, the reason for the growing anti-war movement has been not the "hand of Moscow" but that of Washington—it was mouthed in Washington that issued warlike statements, and hands in the same city that began a frantic additional military build-up.

THE PHANTOMS OF SINAI

Commenting on the restoration of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt, SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA analyst G. Musakanyan argues that the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the peninsula is by no means a political sensation as Western media would like people to believe, but a show rehearsed well in advance by Washington and Tel Aviv enabling Israel to preserve, and America to reinforce their favourable strategic positions in the region. The changes are being made under the old colonial motto, to leave in order to stay. A change of guard takes place, but everything else remains the same. By formally evacuating Israeli troops from the Sinai, America retains its secure stranglehold on the area, and its ability to put it to use militarily at any moment against the Arab states.

The supplement to the Camp David treaty, Musakanyan continues, directly emphasizes that Egypt can stretch its defences only along the western shore of the Sinai, i.e. the one adjoining the Suez Canal, while the rest of the territory inland to the east be occupied by foreign, mainly American, forces.



VIEWPOINT

Eduard RYABTSEV

Israel: GROWING
THREAT OF ANNEXATION

On the very next day after his occupation forces withdrew from the Sinai Peninsula, prime minister Begin charged that he completely ruled out any Israeli pull-out from the Golan Heights which he annexed last December. According to him, he had decided to return the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt for one reason only, in order to establish a 150 km demilitarized zone, a "security buffer", as it were for the Zionist state on its western borders. One only has to follow a similar line of thought to imagine how things may develop in the Middle East in the very near future. The very essence of the "security" concept of Israel's "security" and of its "security" is to ensure its state becomes clear. Tel Aviv overtly rejects the

equal term principle, the absence of which makes the peaceful coexistence of states in the area impossible. This concept is hence being implemented through overt dikta and a position of strength in order to bolster Israel's stranglehold on the occupied Arab territory and turn it into a frontline of aggression against Middle East states.

Working from this assumption, I guess the expansionist-minded leadership in Tel Aviv may act in two main directions in the near future: one of them being linked with the annexation of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. While Begin's portmanteau, new well known, the Camp David process has run into an impasse, Begin's patrons offer

The odds are that he is now convinced that as a quick pro quo for the return of the Sinai to Egypt, the solution of the Palestine issue has to be totally subjected to the interests of Israeli notoriety security. This is why the Israeli rulers are pressing so vehemently within the Camp David framework, for unlimited administrative and legal authority over the Palestinian Arabs living on the West Bank in the Gaza Strip.

If Tel Aviv fails to reach via negotiation a solution to the Palestinian autonomy issue, exceptable to itself, it may well decide to annex the territory. In this respect no possible protests from the new Egyptian leadership will cut any ice with Begin.

The maintenance of the aggressor's "security" through annexation of this territory and its subsequent conversion into a "buffer" against Israel's northern borders, too.

It is not for nothing that in recent months Tel Aviv has been boosting its military presence in the enclave captured by the Lebanese separatists and all along the Israeli-Lebanese border. Apart from planning a blow against the Palestinian resistance movement and its extermination in Lebanon, Israel believes that large-scale aggression against Lebanon would certainly result in the annexation of some territory and its conversion into a "northern buffer zone". Significantly, Begin is convinced that Washington would ultimately side with him in any event, according to president Reagan, America wants to see a strong and powerful Israel in the Middle East.

Which is why one is fully justified in claiming that Tel Aviv's policy amounts to all intents and purposes to an expansionist call for Israeli annexations, whose implementation would inevitably lead to a new wave of unparalleled armed violence, terror and strong-arm dikta in the Middle East.

Round the Soviet Union

THE "AKADEMIK KURCHATOV" RESEARCH SHIP HAS ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF KALININGRAD AFTER A ROUND-THE-WORLD 75,000 MILE VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC, AND THE INDIAN AND PACIFIC OCEANS. Research was carried out into the oceanographic conditions propitious for productive fishing in the open sea. This should help ships to locate new areas rich in fish and thus to expand fishing limits.

"MY HOMETOWN — THE USSR", AN EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S ART HAS JUST OPENED AT MOSCOW'S ARTIST HOUSE. The exhibition is based on the work of the winners of a contest run by the "Yunniy Tekhnika" magazine for pioneers, schoolchildren, and pupils from children's art schools and groups. In all over 10,000 entries were submitted, among them paintings, drawings, sculptures, woven and knitted items, embroidery, etc.

THERE ARE NOW SIX BIG INSTALLATIONS AT THE UREDOV GAS DEPOSIT FOR DRYING AND REFINING GAS FOR TRANSPORTATION. The deposit's daily output is around 300,000,000 cu m, and this figure will reach 400,000,000 by the close of the year.

A CITY PALACE OF CULTURE HAS JUST OPENED AT KUZNETSK IN THE PENZA REGION. Architects, artists and craftsmen from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Bryansk, Penza and Samarkand helped build the palace which has two auditoriums for 4,200 and 400 seats.

THE FIRST VISITORS HAVE ARRIVED AT THE JURNIEKS (SAILOR) HOTEL SITUATED ON THE ESTUARY OF THE DAUGAVA RIVER.

A SOVIET-FRENCH SYMPOSIUM ON SPACE BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE HAS DISCUSSED THE RESULTS OF JOINT EXPERIMENTS ABOARD SOVIET SPACE SHIPS. Specialists from both countries expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the preparation of a programme of medico-biological research for the forthcoming joint Soviet-French manned flight. Delegates also discussed plans for continued cooperation in space biology and medicine.

THE FASCINATING WORLD OF CRYSTALS

Not very long ago crystals were of interest to man only because of their beauty. Now that man has discovered the many wonderful properties of crystals, however, their future cannot be overestimated. Man's knowledge of the properties of crystals has enabled him to make superhard materials which are not known in nature, to reduce considerably the size of electronic devices and to create lasers. In other space crystals are used to accumulate solar energy and to convert it into electric energy. They are to be found in watches and computers. Crystals are everywhere.

The science of studying crystals is called crystallography. It has provided the basis for the development of completely new areas in science and technology, in particular of semiconductor

technology, the production of man-made diamonds and their rivals the flint, and of liquid crystals having rather chemical-like properties.

One of the main achievements of crystallography is the transfer of X-ray structural analysis to biochemistry and biology. This has enabled scientists working in the field to make one of the greatest discoveries of the 20th century: to understand the structure of protein molecules and to decipher the DNA molecule which is known to store genetic information.

In the USSR, crystallography is the concern of several major scientific establishments, including the A. Shubnikov Institute of Crystallography at the USSR Academy of Sciences.



Soviet scientists have developed models of crystalline lattices for various substances (photo above). This, for instance, is a haemoglobin molecule (left photo). Here you see a simulated human body covered with a liquid crystal film. Liquid crystals are known to change their colour in accordance with changes in temperature. This makes possible a method for accurate temperature measurements. Thus, doctors now can determine the overall picture of a disease affecting internal organs by changes in the colour of liquid crystal films applied to the human body.

Coal production on the increase in Uzbekistan

Geologists have discovered another promising coal field in the spurs of the Parvizi Mountains. The huge coking-coal reserves of the deposit, running into tens of millions of tonnes, make this the biggest coal seam in the Soviet Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan. Work has already started on a mine there, which is expected to produce its first thousands of tonnes of coal as early as this year.

Coal production in Uzbekistan, which also has ample gas reserves, increases at a fast pace. Even today the republic's annual coal output amounts to several million tonnes of coal, half of which comes from a large open-pit mine outside Tashkent. But there will be a further growth of coal production in the republic in the near future. This will make it possible to commission large-scale power-generating facilities fired by cheap local coal. It will thus help to save huge amounts of gas for use in the chemical industry. The newly located coal field in the foothills of the Pamir, near the USSR's southern border, will ensure stable coal supplies to Uzbekistan's rapidly developing industry.

SIBERIA'S ELECTRICITY

The most distant oil fields of the Soviet Union have been switched to a reliable source of electric energy now that the 224-kilometre 500-kV transmission line, connecting this oil-producing region to the Surgut power station, has come into permanent operation.

From the very beginning of oil and gas production in the region it was planned to supply the fields with locally produced power, thus avoiding long-distance transmission. To achieve this the Surgut station No. 1 and the Tobolsk thermal power station will be operating at full capacity by late 1985, and the first units will go into operation at Surgut station No. 2 and Tyumen power station No. 2. The construction of power stations will also be started at Noryl'skoye and at Nizhnevortovsk, both of which will use gas.



FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

PRESENT-DAY LIFE IN YAKUTIA

Yakutia covers an area of 3,103,000 square kilometres, writes Y. Gorokhov, President of the Supreme Soviet of the Yakut Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, in "IZVESTIA". This is a land of contrasts—both natural, climatic and socio-economic. Rainforest heads still graze in the Arctico tundra on the old many years ago, while modern technology operates in the south.

The modern villages of Belyoy Goro, Andryushino, Topolnyoye, Olenegorsk, Tolmlyi and dozens of others have sprung up in places which not long ago were wilderness. Former nomads now live in modern flats and have houses of culture and hospitals of their disposal as well as well-equipped schools where the teaching is done in the Yakut, Even, Chukchi and Evenki languages. Scholars are putting the finishing touches to their work on the Yukaghir alphabet, which is to be used by a third of 800 people. Though from an economic point of view such effort may be a waste of time, the Soviet government insists on creating equal opportunities for the development of all peoples, however small the population in question.

Yakutia specializes in producing valuable raw materials. Gas production is expanding and a significant base for the construction and building materials industry is being created. As for its role in progress, are concerned, 3,400 million roubles worth of fixed assets were made available over the last five-year plan period (1976-1980). Average annual industrial growth over the three latest five-year plan periods was 7.25 per cent. Taken as a whole, industry in Yakutia now accounts for more than 80 per cent of the republic's gross domestic product.

SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE

The increased production of foodstuffs is one of the major tasks facing the eleven-year plan, writes the "SIBSKAYA ZHIZN" newspaper. The problem was discussed by Soviet scientists at the annual meeting of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the USSR, which took place recently in Moscow.

Research establishments and agricultural enterprises have in the past and are now completing their work on the raising of crop yields. The experience gained in soil-protecting technology has been put into general use. Soil-protecting measures were used last year over an area of 44 million hectares enabling the country to save about 800 million roubles.

Scientists, the paper notes, are still heavily in debt to farmers as for the advanced tillage production is concerned, in particular with regard to the protective tillage.

TELEVISION CHANNEL FOR CHILDREN?

How can one form and change one's character? How can one analyze one's own words, actions and thoughts? In what way can good habits be acquired and bad ones dropped? How can one best manage one's time? All this can be learned via graphic examples. In television, writes Stanislav Dolitskiy, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, in the "SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA" newspaper, the box suggests we should not in a certain way, this will to a great extent compensate for any waste which may be incurred in this age of television by overloading us with information and making us all glued to the TV screen.

Can we then in time there will be a television channel for children and teenagers who, after all, constitute more than one-third of the country's population. Children and their parents will then have the opportunity to see or any time programmes specially devised for them. Such an efficient approach would pay off very

quickly for, in a few years, the children will be grown-ups.

Of course, a special approach will be needed for a channel for children, teenagers and their parents. The people taking part in these programmes will have to be among the most talented scientists, writers, actors, and directors. Children are very conscious of the status of the person talking to them. Therefore, it is vital that the right people be chosen—people who will have a positive influence on television audiences, make them think and show them the right way to do things.

ETERNAL LIFE OF LOVE-POETRY

Poetry about love encompasses all aspects of human existence, covers past, present and future. In "TRUD" newspaper, it is a varied as the world itself, for love is as complex, many faceted and manifold as man is, as a creature. Any life without love is empty, life without love is almost certainly never covered by world poetry, and he could do worse than turn to verse for help in dealing with the matter in question. Man's feelings are often vague, complex and unorganized; poetry helps him to organize them, to find his true self and to define his attitude towards a person to whom he feels attached.

The aim of poetry is to help people in their quest for answers to organizing problems, which are often posed by a book or poetry, a man is seeking answers to help him through a difficult period, and the person who remembers his past, who sums it up as it were, looking for his mistakes and for where he was right, can also look back on poetry. Lyric verse, representing the embodiment of the life experience of a vast number of people and what they have recounted of their own lives gives the reader strength to carry on, to see the light of day and to reach out for it. This is why poetry about love which has existed for thousands of years is eternal, the poet points out.

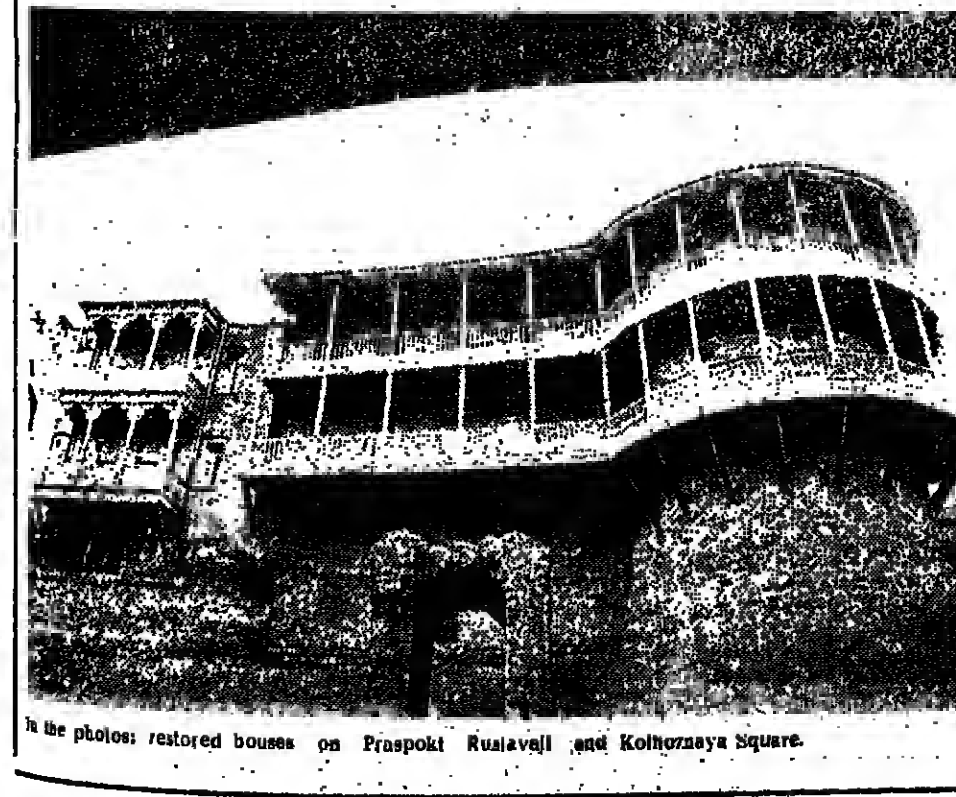
Places to visit

OLD STREETS OF TBILISI

Tbilisi, capital of Georgia, dates from the fifteenth century. Credit is due to the respect shown by present-day architects for the work of their forebears. New buildings are carefully integrated into the old streets and neighbourhoods. And it is in this that consists the special charm of present-day Tbilisi.

The ruins of the Narikala fortress which has withstood forty sieges are now perched along the top of a hill overlooking the city. The huge windows of the Palace of Chikobava in the foreground of the Narikala fortress are now perched along the top of a hill overlooking the city. The huge windows of the Palace of Chikobava in the foreground of the Narikala fortress are now perched along the top of a hill overlooking the city.

There is an old street in the city which bears the name of Nikoloz Barashevskiy, a Georgian poet. Part of the walls of Tbilisi are along it. Architects have raised the walls into a museum telling people about the city's past and about the life and habits of the Georgian people. Another section of the walls, that between the city's two gates, has been transformed into an ethnic Georgian bar, a cafe, a souvenir shop and an exhibition hall of the Academy of Arts where the best of applied art are displayed and sold. An interiorist and nearby is decorated in the style of lines past.



Points to teach children highway code

Thinly small and attractive-looking electric "Pony" cars have been sent to Moscow from the Volzhsky auto plant in Togliatti. They are intended for use at children's car grounds which is to be opened at the Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

Here cars, ambulances, fire engines as well as police cars, driven by children, will run along streets equipped with lights and road signs. Every young driver will be given a license, just like grown-up motorists. Strict traffic officers will see to it that the highway code is observed.

The "Pony" is a real car, though in miniature. Two batteries enable it to run for eight hours without need for recharging. It travels at a speed of up to 20 kilometres per hour. The designers aimed to provide children with a safe and reliable vehicle which could be used to teach them traffic rules and regulations. Their aim has been achieved.

CENTENARIAN TEACHER

With Mamadov, from the village of Ismetli, in the Caucasus, has recently celebrated his 100th birthday at the school where he started teaching 70 years ago. The centenarian received congratulations from hundreds of his former pupils—workers, engineers, agronomists and doctors.

Today the school is no longer the small house where Mamadov taught his first pupils to read and write many years ago. The only qualified teacher in the village district, Mamadov taught language and literature and other subjects to peasant children. Together with his pupils he worked in the fields of a local cooperative farm, the first one in the region.

In the two-storey village school there is now a language lab and other well-equipped laboratories, a library, a dining hall, a kitchen and a gym. With the help of their comrades from the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Armenia the school children set up a friendly neighbourhood with Mamadov's guidance. Students of Azerbaijan, because in the national family of the peoples of the USSR.

Science and technology

CURE FOR WOOD

Two wooden posts which for several years served as pylons for a power transmission line have been sent as exhibits to the Latvian Exhibition at Economic Achievements. Though they both stand in a similar environment, one is in urgent need of replacement while the other is in a perfect state of preservation. Its service life having been doubled thanks to the application of a special paste invented by scientists from the Institute of Wood Chemistry at the Latvian Academy of Sciences.

In order to apply the paste, there is no need to disconnect the power or to disassemble the line. All that has to be done is to apply it to the most vulnerable part of the post, i.e., that part which is sunk below soil to a depth of about half a metre. It is in this section that processes develop which make the wood age faster. Further deterioration can be prevented by means of a sort of bracket, containing layers of paste inside it.

The new method is convenient not only because it avoids any interruption in the power supply, but is also cheap.

SANITATION CORDON FOR THE NEVA

A special fleet of ships has appeared on the Neva River and on its branches and canals in Leningrad. Equipped with devices for collecting oil slicks, litter and timber, they have started their watch on the Neva estuary near the mouth of the river, keeping it clean.

The city and its surroundings lie on dozens of islands; crossed by 840 kilometres of river, there are more than 200 parks and garden ponds in the area. During the summer navigational period up to seven thousand freight ships and barges are to be seen on the Neva which forms an important section of the Volga-Baltic Canal system. There are also countless excursion and pleasure boats.

In order to protect these reservoirs from pollution, Leningrad has set up a specialized hydromechanical service made up of a fleet of 150 ships of different designation. Strict regulations concerning the maintenance of the ecological balance have been enforced. Ships and industries have been forbidden to dump their waste in the river. A complex of purification plants for industrial and urban waste, the largest in Europe, is under construction on Bely Island, in the Neva estuary. Also under construction is the first Soviet system for the automatic control and monitoring of the quality of water.

In the future this system is expected to incorporate the entire North Western Soviet Union from Lake Onega to the Gulf of Finland.

NATURAL SMELTERS

By creating his first smelters man only stimulated natural processes. Geologists, for instance, found much chromium in the Tien Shan Mountains, though it is only in minor quantities. The analysis of associated minerals and nuggets revealed that they had formed in the earth's crust at a depth of over 30 kilometres. The processes at this depth are especially suitable for the formation of chromium as a result of a volcanic eruption of chromium.

Almost two dozen virgin metal ores known to scientists. Most of them are not often found. Aluminium, for instance, was discovered in Yakutia not long ago. Up to now virgin aluminium has only been found in small quantities.

VIEWPOINT

Cultural exchange



Yuri BARADASH, First Deputy Minister of Culture

Our view is that international cultural relations should in no way depend on momentary considerations of political expediency, but be based on the constant desire of peoples for comparison, for mutual understanding and growing trust.

The Soviet Union maintains cultural links with more than 125 countries of the world. Our cultural relations are strongest with the socialist countries. Last year, these countries were visited by 85 Soviet artistic groups and companies, while the Soviet Union was toured by 100 companies and groups from the Western nations.

This country has agreements on scientific and cultural exchange with more than 90 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and cultural exchange has been implemented with nearly all countries in these regions.

Apart from the traditional forms of cultural contacts, we provide highly qualified specialists to advise and give practical help, for instance, in such matters as the establishment of an educational basis in modern music, to art and to dancing.

It is characteristic that cultural relations with capitalist countries have become more varied in form and prolonged to content. Thus, during 1981, this country signed over 100 governmental agreements and programmes with France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy, Austria, Spain, Greece, and Great Britain.

We have extensive plans for 1982, the 60th anniversary since the foundation of the USSR. Major events in commemoration of 150th anniversary are the Days of Soviet Culture to be held in Bulgaria, Vietnam, Mongolia and Cuba; the Days of the Culture of the Russian Federation in Serbia (Yugoslavia), and a festival of Soviet theatre in Czechoslovakia. Meanwhile the USSR will hold the Days of Bulgarian Culture in the Russian Federation; a festival of theatre from Romania and the 7th International Theatre Festival.

Many Soviet companies and hundreds of soloists will tour foreign countries. And an equal number of foreign performers will be appearing in this country. We plan to receive at least 40 companies.

We believe that cooperation is not solely a matter of figures and facts. What is more important is that by acquainting themselves with the best works of the culture of other countries and nations, people will get to know each other better. Knowledge gives birth to mutual understanding and this, in turn, leads to lasting friendship. This is the most reliable way of ensuring peace on earth.

Степанов

ENTERTAINMENT

GOLDEN DISC WINNERS

The Golden Disc prize instituted by the Melodin recording company late last year is to be awarded annually. This year, there are ten prize winners.

The Central V. I. Lenin Museum was awarded a prize for the making of records dedicated to the life and work of the leader of the October Revolution. Other prizes go to the USSR Bolshoi Theatre; conductors Yevgeny Mravinsky and Yevgeny Svetlanov; pianists Svyatoslav Richter and Emil Gilels; composers Georgi Sviridov and Alexander Pakhmutova; singer Lyudmila Zykina and the Peony pop group.

NEW TRANSLATION OF 'EUGENE ONEGIN'

A new translation of "Eugene Onegin" has been published in the FRG by Wilhelm Schmitz Verlag. To date, writes "Neue Zürcher Zeitung", this masterpiece by the great Russian poet, Alexander Pushkin, could not be properly appreciated by the German reader, since all previous translations left much to be desired. Now a translation has appeared which is to some extent comparable with the original.

Pushkin's novel in verse has been put out in two simultaneous editions—a pocket and an academic edition with detailed commentaries. Both are illustrated with Pushkin's drawings.

OISTRAKH FILM

Not a single day passes by without the musical world remembering David Oistrakh. He continues to live on in his pupils, his recordings and in our hearts. What can be more glorious than such memories.

These words by Yevgeny Svetlanov are heard in a new documentary devoted to this outstanding musician—violinist, teacher and conductor.

The film takes us back to Odessa where Oistrakh spent his youth, to Moscow where he lived during his mature years, and to Leningrad where he played in the

LONG-DISTANCE RUNNER IN ... ART

Noted Soviet film director Eldar Ryazanov is known in his country as the "king of laughter". Indeed, recently, his one-man show filled the Lenin Central Stadium Palace of Sport in Moscow, with 12,000 spectators.

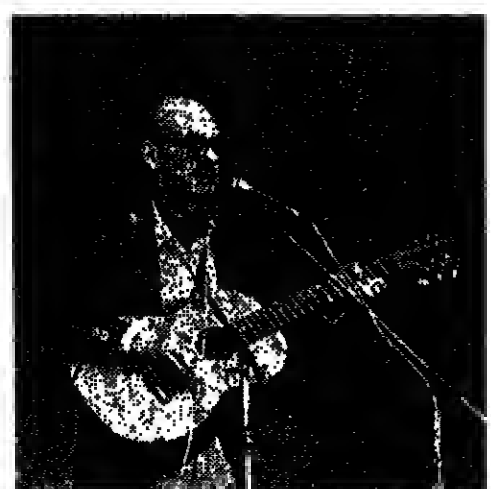
The audience rocked with laughter and applauded as Ryazanov interviewed thousands of spectators. Film clips alternated with improvised



Film director Eldar Ryazanov.

talent, and is determined to continue in the same vein.

Natalya VARTANYAN, Emma GUSEVA



Theatre and film actress Lyudmila Gurchenko.

monologues and with the appearances of popular theatre and cinema stars Lyudmila Gurchenko, Svetlana Nemolyayeva, Oleg Basilashvili, Zhovny Gerdt, poet Bulat Okudzhava, etc.

In his book, "The Sad Face of Comedy", Ryazanov comments: As we know, there are two types of runners in sport—sprinters and long-distance runners. In art one has to be a long-distance runner in order to creditably cover the vast distances of life, to listen attentively to its pulse, and to find the strength to go off the beaten track and abandon cat-and-dog formulas. As it happens, Ryazanov is famous for his experience.

Poet Bulat Okudzhava.

Photos by Igor Lileev

FACTS AND EVENTS

Books. The Leningrad Publishers in Riga have published in Latvian a novel by the Chukchi writer Yuri Rytkheu about the people and natural setting of the North. Earlier, Leningrad produced a collection of Rytkheu's stories under the title, "People of Our Shore", they also put out his novels "Nunivak" and "Vokal and Agness".

TV films. A Chekhov's story, "Anna Cross", serves as a basis for the televised ballet "Anyuta" to music by Valery Gavrilin, with

Yekaterina Maximova, Vladimir Vasiliev and Gail Abaidullov dancing the main parts. Choreography by Vladimir Vasiliev.

80-VOLUME LIBRARY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

The Naukova Dumka (Scientific Thought) Academy of Sciences publishing house of the USSR is embarking on the publication of an 80-volume Library of Ukrainian literature. This is the first time that our republic has undertaken to publish such a systematic collection of classics and outstanding writers of the Ukraine. The edition will appear over a ten-year period and will consist of two series: long volumes being devoted to pre-October and forty-to Soviet literature.

The edition spans practically the whole of Ukrainian literature, he continued, beginning from the period of Kiev Rus right up to this day. Each volume will be prefaced by a long forward and will have historical and literary commentaries and be illustrated. The Library will be printed in about 200,000 copies.

FULL CYCLE OF MOZART SYMPHONIES

Leningraders now have a unique opportunity of hearing the full cycle of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart symphonies. The Orchestra of Classical and Modern Music has prepared a vast program of 41 works by the composer.

Our work on this cycle is helped by the fact that the composer's development, undoubtedly, his early period has so many interesting biographers more than musicians, says E. Serov, chief conductor of the orchestra. In the age of eleven Mozart had written six symphonies, by the time he was seventeen, 21. Now have now been played in our country for the first time. Serov intends to continue working on the cycle and to include works by the composer which have recently been discovered in archives.

WHAT'S ON!

May 1-3

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 1—Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet), 2 (even)—Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera), Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble performances: 2 (mat)—Gyrowatz, Carafa, "Nathalie" (ballet), 3—Khachaturian, "Gayane" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 1 (mat)—Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 1 (even)—Vardi, "Un ballo in maschera" (opera), 2 (mat)—Mozart, "Don Giovanni" (opera), 2 (even)—Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet" (ballet).

Stankovskiy and Nemtsovich. Dezhnevskiy Medical Theatre (19 Pushkinskaya St.). 1 (mat)—Ballet to Tchaikovsky music for "Snow Maiden"; 1 (even)—Khrennikov, "A Son-in-Law Without Kith or Kin" (opera), 2 (mat)—Mozart, "Don Giovanni" (opera), 3 (mat)—Pugni, Gijera, Vasilenko, "Emeralda" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 1—Gorkhovsky, "Qua-

FILMS

Alexander the Minor (Gos. Film Studios).

About the first olympiad organized in the USSR in the spring of 1945 by three Soviet soldiers.

Cinema: "Novorossiysk" (19 Chernyshevsky St., Metro Krasnaya).

Carnival, 2 parts (Gos. Film Studios).

A musical film about a young girl who wants to be an actress.

Cinema: "Vesniya" (19 Leningradsky Highway, Metro Volkovskaya).

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (19 Krymskaya Emb.). Artists' Union of the USSR, 23 works by Moscow and Leningrad artists.

BUSINESS



More than 300 people attend classes of Russian at the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Delhi. Such Russian language courses have been set up at Soviet cultural centres in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Trivandrum, and they are vastly popular. There is a growing interest in Russian and Russian literature in India. In the photo a Russian language class in progress in Delhi.

BUILT WITH SOVIET ASSISTANCE

Take a look at the economic map of Afghanistan today and you will see dozens of industrial, power, transport and agricultural projects built with Soviet assistance. This cooperation became a good tradition a long time ago.

Following the April 1978 revolution contacts between our two countries have been filled with new content and were raised to new heights with the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Good-neighbourly Relations and Cooperation. From the very beginning all projects built in Afghanistan with the economic and technical assistance of the Soviet Union were at once handed over completely into Afghan hands.

The Soviet Union is providing Afghanistan with considerable help in the building up of its national industry. The biggest factory in the country is that for the production of high-quality nitrogenous fertilizers for agriculture at Mazari-Sharif.

Together, Soviet and Afghan specialists have built an auto repair shop in Jalalabad and a house-building factory and two bakeries in Kabul; they have located gas fields at Shikharhan and Khoja Gurgerd and have

established other industries. The power stations built with Soviet assistance provide more than 55 per cent of all the country's electricity. In the overall volume of industrial production in the state sector, the industries which the USSR has helped build account for more than 70 per cent of all Afghan industrial output.

POZNAN FAIR: BUSINESS AS USUAL

The Polish Embassy in Moscow has held a press conference dedicated to the traditional international fair to be held in Poznan this June. H. Siterek, director-general of the International Poznan Fair noted that despite the difficult situation caused by the actions of the internal socialist forces and their Western partners, the 54th fair will be held as usual. This testifies to the future of the attempts by international relations, led by the American government to organize an economic boycott of Poland. Siterek emphasized in particular the assistance given by the USSR and other COMECON countries in helping Poland out of the crisis.

First time in USSR

The International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property has held a meeting at the International Trade Centre in Moscow. Soviet specialists have been taking part in the work of the association since 1965. The activities of the Soviet national group are aimed at safeguarding state interests in the protection of industrial property (inventions, trade marks, etc.) abroad, and also at improving patent legislation and practices, licensing, and technology transfer.

Our association is a non-governmental organization, says Professor Paul Mathely, France, association's President. It was set up in 1897. Today, we have a consultative group "B" status at the United Nations. Among members of our association are representatives of business communities and specialists from 90 countries.

I am glad to see the Soviet group taking an active part in the association's work. I would also like to draw attention to the fact that this is the first time that a regular meeting of the association's Executive Council has taken place in the capital of a socialist state. This is testimony of our intensified cooperation.

As in the past, all the COMECON countries are represented at the fair. Among the foreign exhibitors, the largest will be the USSR. The FRG and some other capitalist countries have retained their representation offices at the fair. Although some Western governments have bowed to American pressure and refused to take part officially in the fair, some firms from these countries which are regular participants have sent requests to be invited again this year.

The Polish exhibition will be the biggest. Polish industries represented will include the engineering, metal, electrical engineering, electronic and radio industries. Cars, buses, self-propelled cranes, bolting machines, and mining equipment will be among the items on display. The shipbuilding section will have many models of Polish ships.

Intourist news

STRIKING WARMTH AND CORDIALITY

A short while ago a delegation of the Northern Friends Peace Board from Great Britain visited Moscow and Minsk. Although their short programme could not take in everything these British friends, the British tourists believe their visit to museums, theatres and schools, and meetings of the offices of the Peace Committee, of the USSR-Great Britain Society, and the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists gave them a good idea of life in the Soviet Union.

The most important thing is that we saw everything with our own eyes and can now have an opinion of our own without being influenced by third-hand information which is "sometimes biased. This is my third time in the Soviet Union: I am fond of your ancient monuments, streets, Raynold Dale, Secretary of the Northern Friends Peace Board.

30 YEARS in the world market



OFFER A COMPLETE PRODUCTION ON PNEUMATIC WHEELS, TO SET YOUR CRUSHING OPERATION EXACTLY WHERE YOU NEED IT. With PDSU SM 739/740 you have an all-inclusive process of preparing rubble, gravel and sand for dwelling or industrial projects, road construction, etc.

	SM 739	SM 740
Throughput, m ³ /hour	45	25
Strength of handled rock, kg/cm ²	to 3000	to 3000
Max. feed size, mm	340	75
Crushed size, mm	0 to 70 0-5; 5-10; 10-25	
Set power, kW	47.7	42.4
Mass of plant, t	24	14

The Plants are optionally offered complete with a 100 kW U4660.02 Diesel-Electric Unit.

MACHINOEXPORT

USSR MACHINOEXPORT 117330 • MOSCOW V-330 MACHINOEXPORT • 147-14-42, 143-04-06 • 411207, 411248 MCHEX RU

COOPERATION PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

The Intergovernmental Soviet-Danish Commission on Cooperation in Science, Technology and Economic Matters has held its 12th session in Moscow. It examined economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries over the period since the 11th session. It was noted that cooperation had been developing well. The amount of trade between the two countries had considerably increased, and the holding of symposia and exhibitions had been stepped up.

As an architect, I was interested in construction, said Roger Wright, member of the Architects for Peace organization. I am happy to have met with Soviet colleagues and I am grateful for the interesting trip they organized for us in Moscow. I was curious to learn how you cope with the problem of open spaces in cities and with the layout of parks.

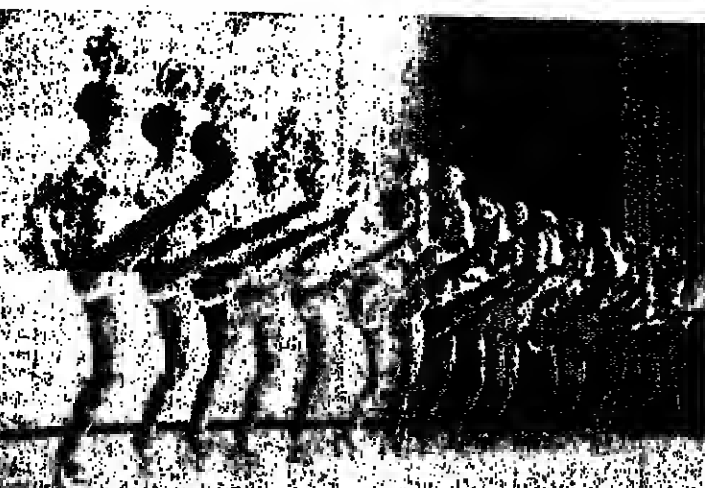
Wendy Gwiltin, a doctor by profession, liked the healthy and happy appearance of Soviet children, which she believes, must be the outcome of the proper functioning of the health system. One

the whole she was struck by the warmth and cordiality of the Soviet people who in the West are for some reason believed to be stand-offish and cold.

Colin Hunter, a metropolitan councillor for the city of Bradford, said:

I was greatly impressed by the system of education of the Stroganov Art School in Moscow. I was also moved by the exhibition of children's posters to see how the children interpreted questions of war and peace in their art.

Yelena SUVOROVA



The Japanese Shobun Variety Show, again on tour in this country, is at present giving performances in the covered stadium of Moscow's Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex. Included in the programme are traditional national songs and dances, both classical and modern, Latin American rock music, dance numbers, pop songs as well as African dances. The show ends with an enactment of the spectacular Rio carnival. Performances will also be given in Kiev, Riga and Vilnius.



Photos by Andrei Golovov